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From the Madisonian.

HAYTI.

The subject of opening negotiations and establishing international intercourse with the republic of Hayti, having been introduced into Congress, by the presentation and reference of memorials on the subject, and the discussion arising out of it being likely to interest the people, more or less, we have thought that a short notice of the history and condition of the country, would be acceptable to all parties. We have compiled the facts without any reference to the merits or demerits of the objects of the memorialists.

Hayti or Haiti, (the mountainous,) is the original Indian name of a large and fertile island of the W. Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and by him named Espanola, (Hispaniola.) The English and French called it St. Domingo, after its capital city. This island lies about 60 miles SE. of Cuba, and two degrees east of Jamaica, between latitude 17 43 and 19 58 N. and longitude 68 24 and 74 35 W. Greatest length 390 miles; breadth from 60 to 150; containing 30,000 square miles. The face of the country is generally mountainous interspersed with deep valleys. The highest summits of the Cibao mountains, which cross the island from east to west, are 6000 feet above the level of the sea. There are numerous rivers which water the island, and the soil is very fertile, producing a great variety of tropical fruits, and many of the necessaries of life. The climate varies according to the location of different places, being fatal to people from northern countries in some of the towns, while the mountainous parts are healthy. Sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa and cotton, grow luxuriantly, and form the principal exports. Indigo is not as much cultivated as formerly. Mahogany, satin wood, iron wood, and oak, are found in the forests, some of which are exported.

The commerce of this island is very considerable, and gradually increasing. It was most flourishing when part of the island was subject to the French. In 1791, over 68 millions of pounds of coffee, and 163 millions of sugar were exported; whereas, in 1824, under the present government, 37,700,000 lbs. of coffee, 725,000 lbs. of sugar, only were exported.

A notice of the history of Hayti is deemed important, before giving a view of the present government and state of the country. The first European Colony was established there by Columbus, on his first voyage in 1492, at the Bay of St. Nicholas, being the first European settlement made in America. He formed a second town at Isabella, in 1493. In 1498, his brother Bartholomew removed the colony to the south side of the island, and founded the city of St. Domingo. The Spaniards compelled the natives to labor at the mines and on the plantations; but these miserable Indians soon dwindled away under an accumulation of hardships, and became nearly extinct in less than a century. During the 17th century, the French obtained possession of the west end of the island. African slaves were introduced and the cultivation of the sugar cane renewed. From the middle to the close of the 18th century, the French colony was very prosperous and the commerce flourishing. But an insurrection of the blacks broke out in the French colony, in 1791, which finally assumed the character of an organized revolution, and the white inhabitants were either slaughtered indiscriminately, or compelled to escape from the island. The most celebrated negro chiefs, during the sanguinary contest from 1791 to 1798, were Macaya, Touissant, Louverture, and Rigaud. The English made an attempt to take the island, but were compelled to abandon it, after great losses of men, in 1798. Hayti was declared independent, in 1801. Bonaparte, First Consul of France, sent an army of 20,000 men to the island in 1801. Touissant was taken prisoner, and carried to France, where he died, in 1801.

Dessalines, a black chief, then took command of the Haytian forces. The remnant of the French army having been reduced by disease and the sword, surrendered to an English squadron, in 1803. In 1804 the chiefs renounced all dependence on France, and appointed Dessalines governor for life, who afterward assumed the title of Jacques I., Emperor of Hayti. After a short reign he fell a victim to a conspiracy, in 1806. One of his chiefs, Christophe, assumed the administration immediately after his death; but his authority was disputed by Petion, another chief, and a war commenced between the two competitors. Finally, the latter was defeated, in 1807, and Christophe was appointed chief magistrate for life. In 1811 he took the title of king, under the name of Henry I., establishing an hereditary monarchy. The French part of the island remained from 1810 to 1820, under the two rival Governments of Christophe and Petion. The former held the north part, and the latter established a republic in the South. Petion was a mulatto and a wise and virtuous chief. He was elected President for life, which office he continued to hold until his death, in 1818, when he was succeeded by Boyer as President. Christophe was a black of considerable talent, and was born a slave, in 1767, in either the island of Grenada, or St. Christopher, (it is not certain which.) He distinguished himself in the early part of the Haytian revolution by his boldness, decision, and activity, in the cause of the blacks. His government was a military despotism, and his name stands conspicuous in the annals of avarice and cruelty. He reigned with great pomp; imitating the style of European sovereigns in many respects, taking Napoleon for his principal model. In 1820, an insurrection broke out among a part of his troops, who, being assisted by Boyer, declared the abolition of royalty, and Christophe shot himself to avoid falling into their hands, October, 1820. His widow and daughter were protected by Boyer, and retired to Europe with a large

fortune. The Spanish colony, in the east part of the island, placed themselves under the government of Boyer, in 1821, who thus became President of the whole island. In 1815, Charles X., King of France, acknowledged the independence of Hayti, in consideration of a stipulation on the part of Boyer to pay to France 150,000,000 francs as an indemnity to the former colonists for the loss of their property.

The present form of government is republican; the President who exercises the executive power, commands the forces, and appoints all officers, is elected for life by the Senate. He receives an annual salary of \$40,000. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The former is composed of 24 members who are chosen for nine years by the representatives, from a list presented by the President. The House of Representatives is elected by the people, once in five years, and consists of one from each commune, three from Port au Prince, and two for the chief town of each department. The code of laws is similar to the French, embracing trial by jury. The island is divided into 6 departments, subdivided in 66 communes, and 32 parishes. The principal towns are Port au Prince, (or Port Republicain,) the capital; Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, and Jacmel. The French language is generally spoken, being used by the government and the people, except in the eastern part, where Spanish is spoken. In 1824, the population of the island was 953,335—nearly all blacks and mulattoes; the regular troops, 40,000, the militia, 113,000. The revenue was \$4,000,000.

The education of the people has received much attention from the government. A college is established at Cape Haytien, and schools in all parts of the island. The Catholic is the established religion, but all sects are tolerated.

On the 1st of February 1838, a new treaty of peace was concluded at Port au Prince, between the Republic and the Kingdom of France. The balance due from Hayti to France was fixed at 60,000,000 fr. to be paid by annual instalments from 1838 to 1863.

We believe that Jean Pierre Boyer, who, in 1820, was appointed for life, is still President.—The government is sometimes spoken of as a sort of military democracy.

REMAINS OF SHAKSPERE.

[Extracts from the volume of miscellaneous papers, under the hand of Shakspeare, formerly in the possession of Samuel Ireland.]

Queen Elizabeth's Letter.

Wee didde receive youre pretty verses goode Masterre William through the hands off our Lorde Chambelayne and wee doe complemente thee onne theyre greute excellence wee shall departe fromme Loudounne to Hamptounne forre the holidays where wee Shalle expecte thee withe theyre beste Actores thatte thou mayste playe before ourselfe toe amuse usse bee notte slowe butte comme toe usse bye Tuesday next asse the lorde Leicesterrre will bee withe usse

Elizabeth R

Thys Letterre Idydde receive fromme mye moste graciouslye Ladye Elizabeth and I doe requeste itte maye be kepthe withe alle care possible

Wm Shakspeare

For Master William Shakspeare att the Globe bye Thames

Extracts from Miscellaneous papers.

June the year O Chryste

FORRE our Trouble inne goynge toe Playe before the Lorde Leyecesterrre atis house and ourre greute expences therreupponne 19 poundes

Receyvedde of Grace the Summe of 0 50 Poundes

Wm Shakspeare

FORRE ourre greute trouble inne gettynge alle in orderre forre the Lorde Leyecesterrre Comynge andd ourre Moneyes layde out there upponne 59 Shyllynge

Receyvedde o Masterre Flemynge forre thatte Nyghte 3 poundes

Masterre Lowinne 3 Shyllynge moure forre hys Goode Services and welle playynge.

Wm S

Letter to the Earl of Southampton.

Copie of mye letter toe his grace offe Southampton.

My Lorde

Do notte esteeme me a sluggerd nor tardye ife thus havynge delayed to answerre or rather toe thank you for your greute Bountye I dee assure you mye graciouslye andd good Lorde thatt thrice I have assayed toe wrytte andd thre mye efforts have beene fruitless I knowe notte withe toe saye Prose verse alle all is naughte gratitude is alle I have toe utter andd thatt is tooe greute andd tooe sublyme a feeling forre poore mortall to expresse O mye Lorde tte is a Budde which Blossomes butte never dyes itte cherishes sweete Nature andd lulls the calme Breaste toe softe repose Butte mye goode Lorde forgive thys mye departure fromme mye subjecte which was toe retturne thankes andd thankes I Doe retturne O excuse mee mye Lorde more at presente I cannotte

Yours devotedlye andd withe due respecte

Wm Shakspeare

The Earl of Southampton's answer.

Dear William

I CANNOT doe lesse thane thank you forre your kynde Letterre butte whye dearest Freynd talke soe muche offe gratitude mye offerre was double the Somme but you would accepte butte the halfe therefore you neede notte speake soe muche onn thatt subjecte as I have beene thys Freynd soe will I continue oughte thatt I cannot doe forre the praye commande mee andd you shall bynde mee

Yours

Julye the 4

To the Globe Theatre Forre Master William Shakspeare.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW CONTINENT.—M. Dubonzel, an officer attached to the French expedition to the South Pole, has written a letter dated Valparaiso, March 30, confirming the details given by M. D. D'Urville. A new circumstance mentioned by him in the discovery of a great continent to the south of South Shetland. We carefully explored and determined," says that officer, "forty leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice." This discovery is a real service to nautical and geographical science.

GLIMPSES OF WAR.

Causes of War.—These, says Dr. Knox, are often such as would disgrace any animal pretending to the least degree of rationality. James tells us their real character. "Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts?"

Suwarrow's Catechism.—This teaches the soldier's duties!! And here is a part of them—"Push hard with the bayonet. Stab once! and off with the Turk from the bayonet! Stab the second! stab the third! A hero will stab half a dozen! If three attack you, stab the first, fire on the second, and bayonet the third!" Such is war. Is it like the Sermon on the mount?

Waste of property by War.—It is incalculable, because we can estimate only its expenses, a mere fraction of what it wastes; but these alone are enormous, even in a time of peace. The expenses of the United States, in one form or another, for war in 1832, were \$30,554,000 and for all other purposes, only \$3,702,000. From 1816 to 1834, a period of 18 years, our national expenses were \$463,915,756; an average of \$25,773,097 a year, all of which, except about three millions and a half, were for purposes of war! Of the whole sum, more than 398,000,000, were for war, and only about 64,000,000, less than one-sixth, for the necessary operations of Government! The war-debt of Great Britain is nearly \$4,000,000,000. From 1797 to 1817, she raised by revenue \$6,192,866,066, and borrowed \$2,160,000,000, in all \$8,352,866,066; an average of \$1,143,444 every day for twenty years, and full fifty-nineths of it all for war!

Loss of life by War.—Julius Caesar once annihilated an army of 253,000; of another, he slew 400,000; and on another occasion, he massacred more than 430,000! Jenghiz-Khan once shot 90,000 men in cold blood. At another time he massacred 300,000, and sold 100,000 more for slaves. In a single district he butchered 1,600,000, and in two cities with their dependencies, 1,760,000! During the late wars of Europe, no less than 5,800,000 lives are supposed to have been lost in twelve years; and the Spaniards are said to have destroyed in 42 years, more than 12,000,000 of the American Indians! How long will Christians connive at such a custom?

Napoleon's sacrifice of life.—"Never was there a conqueror," says an European paper, "who fought more battles or overthrew more thrones than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quality of his glory, without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purpose will be gained if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play from the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1804, down to his eventful exit. At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Wentworth, an army on foot of 460,000 men; and from 1804 to 1814, he levied, at least, 2,965,965. This statement is deficient but, even if we deduct the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be much under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered two millions and a half of human beings, and these all Frenchmen. But we have yet to add the thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles, and, at a moderate computation, these cannot have fallen short of half a million. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here, then, are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less an expense than six millions of human lives!"

Atrocities incident to War.—It is not very uncommon for the outposts of two armies, encamped near each other, to be on terms of friendly intercourse; and, after having messed together one day, they have, the very next, when called forth to battle, imbrued their hands in each other's blood. In some cases, professed disciples of the Prince of peace, belonging to the two armies, have attended the sacrament together, and then gone, in a few days or hours, to the field of mutual slaughter. In the famous battle of Bennington, members of the same church! fought on both sides,—actually butchered one another!

"Sometime since," says an excellent minister, "I endeavored to prove, in a discourse to my own people, the incompatibility of war with Christianity. Soon after, one of the members of the church, who had been in the army, mentioned, in reference to this discourse, that he had lately met with a comrade of his who had been in the Peninsular war, and who had related to him the following anecdote: 'A soldier whom I knew when we were in Spain, a German by birth, was engaged with his company of the rifle corps, in skirmishing with some of the enemy's outposts. From a sheltered position, he had an opportunity of taking aim at a detached individual, belonging to the continental auxiliaries of the French army. He fired; the enemy fell. He ran up to him, and seized his knapsack for a prey. On opening it, a letter dropped out; he had the curiosity to take it up and open it. He glanced at the close of the letter, and found it subscribed by a person of the same name as his own father. His interest was increased; he read the whole letter. He had shot his own brother!'—Advocate of Peace.

DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Ochus, the son of Artaxerxes, and successor to that King on the throne of Persia, 360 years before the Christian era, according to all accounts, had the greatest destructive propensity, with a very few exceptions, of any individual royal exterminator known on the page of history. Ten months after usurping the government, even in his father's life-time, he declared his death, and assumed his name. His cruel propensity for slaughter was then manifested in the most shocking and unrestrained manner. To rid himself of all aspirants of the blood royal, he put them all to death, without distinction of age, sex, or relationship. He caused his own sister Ochee, whose daughter he married, to be buried alive; and having shut one of his uncles, with a hundred of his sons and grandsons, in a court of the palace, he ordered them all to be shot with arrows. After a reign of twenty-three years, he was finally poisoned by his favorite minister, the eunuch Bogas.

A man's height in society depends very much upon the pedestal on which he stands. Take this away, and some great men in their own world's estimation, would sink into insignificance. Station frequently has more to do with giving a man reputation than merit.—Watchtower.

HOPE AND MEMORY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

A little babe lay in the cradle, and Hope came and kissed it. When its nurse gave it a cake Hope promised another to-morrow; and when its young sister brought a flower, over which it clapped its wings and crowed, Hope told of brighter ones, which it would gather for itself.

The babe grew to a child, and another friend came and kissed it. Her name was Memory. She said, "Look behind thee, and tell me what thou seest." The child answered, "I see a little book." And Memory said, "I will teach thee how to get honey from the book, that will be sweet to thee when thou art old."

The child became a youth. Once when he went to his bed, Hope and Memory stood by the pillow. Hope sang a melodious song, and said, "Follow me, and every morning thou shalt wake with a smile, as sweet as the pretty lay I sung thee."

But Memory said, "Hope, is there any need that we should contend? He shall be mine as well as thine. And we shall be to him as sisters all his life long."

So he kissed Hope and Memory, as he was beloved of them both. While he slept peacefully, they sat silently by his side, weaving rainbow tissues into dreams. When he awoke, they came with the lark, to bid good morning, and he gave a hand to each.

He became a man. Every day Hope guided him to his labor, and every night he supped with Memory at the table of Knowledge.

But at length Age found him and turned his temples gray. To his eye the world seemed altered. Memory sat by his elbow chair, like an old and tried friend. He looked at her seriously and said, "Hast thou not lost something that I entrusted thee?"

And she answered, "I fear so; for the look of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary and sleepy, and Time purloins my key. But the gems that thou didst give me when life was new—I can account for all—see how bright they are."

While they thus sadly conversed, Hope put forth a wing that she had worn, folded under her garment, and tried its strength in a heavenward flight.

The old man laid down to die, and when his soul went forth from the body, the angels took it, and Memory walked with it through the open gate of heaven. But Hope lay down at its threshold, and gently expired, as a rose giveth out its last odors.

Her parting sigh was like the music of a seraph's harp. She breathed it into a glorious form, and said,

"Immortal happiness! I bring thee a soul that I have led through the world. It is now thine, Jesus hath redeemed it."

THE GOTHS AND HUNS.—The terrific honors which these ferocious nations paid to their deceased monarchs are recorded in history, by the interment of Attila, king of the Huns, and Alaric, king of the Goths.

Attila died in 453, and was buried in the midst of a vast campaign in a coffin which was inclosed in one of gold, another of silver, and a third of iron. The bones of the deceased were interred all the spoils of the enemy, harnesses embroidered with gold and studded with jewels; rich silks, and whatever they had taken most precious in the palaces of the kings they had pillaged; and that the place of his interment might forever remain concealed, the Huns deprived of life all who assisted at his burial!

The Goths done nearly the same for Alaric in 410, at Kosenca, a town in Calabria. They turned aside the river Vasoito; and having formed a grave in the midst of its bed where its course was most rapid, they interred this king with prodigious accumulation of riches. After having caused the river to resume its usual course, they murdered without exception, all those who had been concerned in digging this singular grave.

SOCIAL AFFECTION.—Society has been aptly compared to a heap of embers, which when separated, soon languish, darken and expire; but, if placed together, glow with a ruddy and intense heat, a just emblem of the strength, happiness, and the security derived from the union of mankind. The savage, who never knew the blessings of combination, and he who quits society from apathy or misanthropic spleen, are like the separated embers, dark, dead, useless, they neither give nor receive heat, are neither loved nor beloved. To what acts of heroism and virtue, in every age and nation, has not the impetus of affection given rise? To what gloomy misery, despair, and even suicide, has not the desertion of society led? How often in the busy haunts of men, are all our noblest and gentlest virtues called forth? And how in the bosom of the recluse, do all the soft emotions languish and grow faint.—Casket.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—An action to recover damages for an assault and battery committed by Capt. Hathaway, of the New Orleans packet ship Saratoga, upon his second mate Wm. Freeman.

The assault was admitted, also that the captain had deprived his mate of the office, and ordered him forward.

The captain, in his defence, urged neglect of duty, and his consequent right to inflict corporal punishment, to break his officer, and send him forward.

Judge Hammond, in charging the jury, said that both parties had acted as if ignorant of marine law, and charged that the captain of the vessel had a right to use coercive measures to preserve order and discipline on board his vessel—that the police of a ship, and the conduct of the seamen, sometimes demanded harsh measures; but these were at all times to be lawful—that the master of a vessel had no right to inflict corporal punishment upon an officer, even for neglect of duty—and that when found unworthy of trust, it becomes the duty of the captain to depose him and give office to another; but he has no right to send him forward, or compel him to work as a common hand, but must furnish him with a state room, and bring him home as a passenger.

The jury found for the plaintiff.—N. Y. Times.

The Georgia Constitutionalist of the 11th ult., contains the census of that State for 1838, from which it appears that the white population amounts to 393,190. Colored, 268,512. Total, 661,702. According to the apportionment of 1838, the House of Representatives will consist of 207 members. According to that of 1831, it would have been only 180.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY.

On the 7th of November, a meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist preachers and laymen was held at Manchester, England, and was continued for three days, for the purpose of devising a plan for celebrating the centenary of Methodism, the present year.

At this meeting there were present seven ex-presidents of the conference, viz: the Rev. Richard Reese, J. Entwistle, Geo. Morley, Geo. Marsden, Dr. Bunting, J. Taylor, and E. Grindrod, and about two hundred and fifty other ministers and gentlemen connected with societies in London, Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Sheffield, Newcastle, Hull, York, Dublin, &c.

The sum of forty-five thousand pounds was subscribed—about two hundred thousand dollars.—Other meetings are to be held in different parts of Great Britain, and the total amount will probably reach £80,000. At the meeting many resolutions were adopted, and many good speeches were made, both by the clergy and laity. The centenary is to be celebrated by solemn public services in all the chapels, both at home and abroad. It was resolved, "that the money collected as a 'thank-offering' be appropriated to the erection and preparation of suitable premises for the accommodation of students of the Wesleyan Theological Institution, and for commodious buildings in London for the use of the Wesleyan Missionary Society." It is expected that a larger sum will be raised than will be required for the purposes above-named, and in that case the residue will be appropriated to the purchase of a mission ship for forwarding missionaries, stores, &c., from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to the mission stations in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, Feejee Islands and other Polynesian groups. The subscriptions are made payable in three annual instalments. The time fixed for the celebration in Liverpool is some day during the session of the next conference, which will be holden in that city, when some five hundred clergymen will be present, and in all other places where there is a Wesleyan society, the day fixed is Friday, the 25th of October. We have before us all the proceedings of this great meeting at Manchester. The speeches were full of interest, particularly those of Doctor Bunting and Thomas Farmer. The latter concluded a long speech with the following interesting sentence:—"I approve of the whole appropriation clause. I should not like to fix the minimum of the amount to be raised at less than £60,000. I think we may realize £100,000, and before I set down, permit me, Mr. Chairman, to put down my name for one thousand pounds." Mr. Adam Bealey followed, and after a spirited address, remarked that as the representative of his mother, he begged also to subscribe one thousand pounds. R. Chappell, Esq., followed with the like sum. Mr. James Hargreaves, of Leeds, put down one thousand pounds. The next speaker was Thomas Sands, Esq., formerly of this city. After this gentleman had concluded a very animated speech, approving the proceedings of the meeting, the following colloquy took place between him and Dr. Bunting:

"Dr. Bunting.—What do you give?"
"Mr. Sands.—What you please."—(Hear, hear.)
"Dr. Bunting.—That answer places me in a rather difficult situation. Shall I say £1,000?"
"Mr. Sands.—If you please."—(Hear, hear.)
Mr. Sands afterwards increased it to one thousand guineas.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States intend to celebrate the centenary in a similar manner with their brethren in the old country. They do not expect to raise quite so large a sum, yet the church fondly hopes to raise a sufficient sum to build a mission house in this city.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

We heard a clergyman, distinguished for the originality and freshness of his thoughts assert from the pulpit a few Sundays ago, "that popularity (public opinion) is the Golden Image set up in the plain of our modern Dura."

The remark is true almost to the letter, and, as in ancient times, so in these latter days, we to the man who does not fall down and worship, when the watchword is given. Whoever demurs, or refuses to do homage, is regarded as a dissenter from society; and to vilify and harass such an 'would, in the opinion of not a few, be doing G service. It is true that the fires of persecution are not literally kindled, nor the furnace heated to consume those who dare to think and speak freely, and act independently as God and conscience seem to them to require. But bitter burning words were never dealt out more unsparingly on every one who does not believe the creed of his neighbors. Nay more, he who doubts even, is damned,—and to question the wisdom or expediency of this or that particular measure for accomplishing a good result, is deemed by many the very extreme of indifference and folly. We do not intend these remarks as applicable to any one class or sect or party. All are in fault. The spirit of the age is a spirit of intolerance—a spirit which does not respect the rights of private judgment.

If a man is really wrong, the attempt is too often made to paint him as black as the Prince of darkness, and to hold him and his opinions up to the scorn and derision of the community, instead of seeking to reclaim him in the true spirit of christian love.—Watchtower.

BIBLE SOCIETY IN TEXAS.—If the counsels of such men as Mr. Burnet, the present Vice President of the Republic are allowed to prevail, Texas will rise on the best foundations. One wise step has been taken recently, and if it be vigorously followed up we may hope for corresponding good results. At a large meeting in Houston a Bible Society was formed, an Agent of the American Society being present. The Hon. David G. Burnet was appointed President, and the Rev. Mr. Allen of Houston Secretary.

OBEDIENCE.—The old Russian custom of the bride, on the evening of the wedding day, taking off her husband's boot, in pledge of obedience, is still retained in some parts of the country, as also that of the husband disposing in one boot a sum of money, and in the other a small whip. If the young wife happens to hit first upon that containing the money, she keeps it—if not her husband gives her two or three light cuts with the whip. Hence, no doubt, has arisen the universal opinion abroad, that the low born Russian makes known his love for his wife by the application of chastisement.